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The Wilmington Post

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WILMINGTON POST

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All advertisements will be charged at the above rates, except on special contracts.

The subscription price to THE WILMINGTON POST is $2 00 per year; six months $1 00.

All communications on business must be addressed to THE WILMINGTON POST, Wilmington, N. C.

Sectional Influence in National Conventions.

Who will control the southern delegates in the Republican convention?—*Washington Post.*

The southern delegates will not be controlled by the bourbon Democracy who bull-doze the southern elections. They prove their ability to control themselves by remaining true to Republican principles in the midst of the political hell made for them by the brutal intolerance and pig-headed ignorance of their opponents. They will not be used to further any man's ambition. Their first thought is their own redemption from political bondage. They will be anxious to support for the presidential nomination the man of ability, fidelity, and nerve who can with the most certainty be elected. They will have equal rights with all other delegates. They will average as well as the delegates from the north in all that goes to make up Republican manhood. The fact that they are blackguarded by the organs of the party which carries the south by the aid of the felons, whom it afterward shields from punishment and defends from criticism, will not affect the minds of intelligent and sincere northern Republicans against them. The effort of the bourbon press to make trouble in the Republican party by predicting that the "solid south" in the Republican national convention will be wielded in the main for some particular interest will prove fruitless. The Republicans of the south will represent doubtful states as well as hopeless ones Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina are contiguous states, in which it is possible to have an approach to fair elections for national officers if the laws of the nation are sternly enforced. These states have forty electoral votes. There are northern states having still greater electoral strength which will require equally hard work to save them to the Republicans. If only the certain Republican states were to be represented in the national convention some northern states would have to be ruled out. If doubtful states ought to have a voice, then the states above named would be fair offset to the doubtful states of the north.

But shall the Republicans and their independent allies of the states of South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Texas, Arkansas, Tennessee, Kentucky and Missouri, who fight with the beasts at Ephesus, and die daily because of their fidelity to the national cause which bourbons hate—shall they come from southern political battlefields, maimed and scarred, and mourning their dead, to represent all there is of national allegiance in the south and find jealous scowls among their political brethren of the north? No. They will be received as equals, and as brave and faithful men. As to their "control," they will be controlled by their own common sense. They will not come to dictate nor to be dictated to. They will naturally be anxious to promote the nomination of a man who can secure the votes of the doubtful states north and south. They would most likely regard the opinions of the representatives of those doubtful states as very important. They would not be bound to agree with it, but they would be likely to give it the weight it ought to have. This they would no more be bound to do than would the delegates from northern states which are sure for any candidate that may be nominated. The delegates from Ohio, New York, Indiana, Virginia, California, Maryland, Nevada, Delaware, New Jersey, North Carolina, Connecticut, and West Virginia will represent the states in which the presidential battle will be fought the hardest, though everywhere it will of course command every energy of the Republicans. These states have 140 electoral votes out of the whole 401—forty from the south and a hundred from the north. The remaining 113 southern electoral votes are as confidently counted on by the Democracy as are the remaining 148 northern electoral votes for the Republicans. The states which are in no danger and the states which are hopeless will all be very likely to turn to the doubtful states above named to see who can best bring out in them the whole strength, not only of the party, but of the prudent and law-abiding non-partisans, who are too busy to keep informed about politics, but who are always to be relied on for patriotic action in a crisis.

And now that we have explained to our morning neighbor what our understanding is as to the influences which will probably "control the southern delegates to the republican convention," would that frank and ingenious journal have any objection to giving its views as to who will control the northern democrats in the democratic convention? Will the democratic delegates from solid New England be given back seats? Will New York and Pennsylvania be set off with the northwest, and told that the states which are sure to furnish democratic electoral votes are alone to be heard?

The solid south claims the north as its political slave, and, so far as the northern democracy are concerned, its claim is valid. It cares not which of its political chattels is dignified with being called president, for *the democratic party* when in power *is the president.* The democratic party—that's the bourbon south.—*National Republican.*

Our Paramount Duty.

The overthrow of Mahone in Virginia on the very day which demonstrated the supreme importance of the colored vote in Massachusetts politics should fill us with a sense of the peculiar gravity of our responsibility to our brethren in the south. We are free; we and our children enjoy every right and liberty under the law of Massachusetts which any other class of her citizens possess. Here we have a free ballot, a full vote and a fair count. We are numerically small, but relatively, in the present condition of things, very strong. We are represented by about six thousand polls. Six thousand polls, aroused and united, hold the balance between the parties in the commonwealth at this juncture. We owe it, every mother's son of us, to the colored people of the south, to do nothing to imperil this unique position, but rather to leave nothing undone to fortify and maintain it. Our organization, local and general, should be intelligently perfected. All minor differences, all personal friction, all pride of opinion, should now give place to the larger purpose and the nobler end of doing that which will enure to the greatest good of the greatest number. In union lies our strength and our salvation. Division now is death and damnation to us. Unite and organize! Since the Danville massacre it is impossible for colored men to hesitate with which party to co operate. The disaster in Virginia has surely opened the eyes of every colored man to the wrong done our people all over the south by every colored vote given in support of the Democratic party of the north. Every vote for the Democratic party in any state of the north is a vindication of that party in the south. Colored men of Massachusetts, it is our supreme duty, by our united vote, to rebuke, not encourage, the outrages of that party upon our brethren of the south. We are standing upon a position of high responsibility. Let us see to it that we do not, by our public action, render more desperate the already wretched condition of the colored population of the south.—*Boston Hub*

TELEGRAPH BREVITIES.

The business failures last week amounted to 247.

Twenty deaths from yellow fever at Havana last week.

A gang of professional burglars are operating in Atlanta.

The Washington monument has reached a height of 410 feet.

A strike of railroad freight handlers at New Orleans causes much trouble.

President Arthur has pardoned Sergeant Mason, who tried to kill Guiteau.

Lawrence Weldon, of Illinois, has been appointed Judge of the Court of Claims.

The cotton crop in sight at the close of last week amounted to 2,694,550 bales.

Two men were crushed to death by a falling lumber pile in New York on Saturday.

The liabilities of the Mississippi Valley Bank, Vicksburg, will probably reach $1,000,000.

Pinckney Garrett, a deaf-mute, beat his wife to death at Atlanta, Ga., a few days ago.

Col. A. B. Bennett, associate editor of the Richmond *State*, died on Saturday last of pneumonia.

The total receipts of cotton at all United States ports since September 1, foot up 2,185,379 bales.

Gen. E. G. Butts, of Vicksburg, has been appointed receiver of the Mississippi Valley Bank.

A Mr. Kenfelt and his clerk were murdered by robbers at Geddings, Texas, on Saturday last.

Sojourner Truth, the colored lecturer, died at Battle Creek, Michigan, on Monday, aged 108 years.

A foreman in a cigar factory at New York was killed by a half-witted workman without apparent cause.

A party of hunters, four in number, were drowned while crossing the river near Dubuque, Wis., on Tuesday.

Five prisoners, two white and three colored, were whipped at the whipping post at Newcastle, Del., on Saturday.

The house of Hillsman King at Hickman, Ky., was robbed a few nights ago and King and his wife murdered.

J. Lee, a member of the Texas Legislature, died at Hidalgo, on Saturday, from the effects of a poisonous fly bite on the face.

New York celebrated on Monday the centennial of the evacuation of that city by the British. Business was suspended and the display was good.

A fatal riot occurred at Murrayville, Pa., between the employees of a gas company, during which one man was killed, one fatally wounded and two seriously injured.

A fire at Albany, Wis., nearly destroyed the town. Six persons were killed by falling walls and three others severely burned. The weather was at zero and much suffering ensued.

One Thomas Samson murdered a whole family in cold blood at Laconia, New Hampshire, on Sunday last, then piled beds upon the bodies, saturated them with kerosene and set fire to them.

Eastern Convention.

The Eastern Missionary Baptist State Convention will meet in Newbern, N. C., Wednesday, December 5, 1883. Let the brethren of the east be present. A. M. CONWAY.

BEAUFORT, N. C., Nov. 24, 1883.

EDITOR POST:—Please give space for the following: The North Carolina Conference of the A. M. E. Zion connection will convene in the city of Raleigh, N. C., on the first Wednesday in December, 1883. Arrangements have been made with the various railroad companies for reduced rates. The second-class fare on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad is cheaper than their special rate ticket.

Those who pass over the C. C. Road and the R. & A. Air-Line Road must have certificates from the secretary before purchasing tickets. These have been sent to the presiding elders for you. A. B. SMYER,

City Items.

The Pender County Court House is about completed. It is a fine structure, and will probably be one of the best buildings of the kind in the state.

A number of friends called at the residence of the venerable L. B. Huggins on Wednesday last to congratulate him upon the 77th anniversary of his birth.

Rev. Frank H. Wood, of Front Street M. E. Church, was presented with a fine suit of clothing, including a splendid overcoat, on the eve of his starting for Conference.

The fourth quarterly Conference of the M. E. Church will convene December 1st at Trinity Chapel, Wilmington, and be in session two days. Rev. L. B. Gibson, the Presiding Elder, will be present.

The pall-bearers on the occasion of the funeral of the late policeman T. J. Motte were as follows, Capt. A. W. Wiggs; Sergeants G. W. W. Davis, R. M. Capps, Robert Green, and Privates F. T. Skipper and G. W. Bishop.

Emanuel Jones, the well known colored driver of the Cape Fear Steam Fire Engine Company, was badly scalded and nearly blinded on Wednesday afternoon, by the bursting of a guage pipe, while testing some new coal.

Rev. Dr. Geo. Patterson, formerly Rector of St. John's Parish, arrived here on Wednesday last and is the guest of Hon. R. R. Bridgers. He preached at St. John's Church yesterday (Thanksgiving) morning, at 11 o'clock.

Smoke issuing from a flue connected with St. John's Episcopal Church, in this city, on Wednesday afternoon, and, from its appearance, suggesting the idea that the roof was on fire, caused an alarm which brought the engines out, and created a big excitement for a while.

Round trip tickets are to be issued by the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad Company to all Mexican veterans who wish to attend the reunion and convention of the National Association of Mexican Veterans, to meet in Washington City on the 6th, 7th and 8th days of December, 1883.

LOCAL SHORTS.

Eggs are retailing at 30 cents per dozen.

Grown fowls were selling the past week at from 50 to 60 cents per pair.

Mr. J. M. Forshee's fine residence on Front street is about completed.

Dressed turkeys are selling at 20 cts. per pound. Live at from $1.00 to $1.25.

The venerable L. B. Huggins celebrated his 77th birthday on Wednesday last.

Rev. S. Taylor Martin preached at the Second Presbyterian Church on Sunday morning last.

The Howard Relief Fire Engine Company had a ball at Germania Hall on Tuesday night last.

Rev. Dr. W. A. Wood, of Statesville, preached at Front Street Methodist church on Sunday night last.

Seven tramps were entertained at the city hall one night this week. The whole country is overrun with them.

There were six interments in the various cemeteries of this city last week, of which two were white and four colored.

Bishop Northrop, Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina, spent several days in this city and left on Friday night last, preaching at Laurinburg on Sunday.

Joint Thanksgiving services were held at the Lutheran Church yesterday. Rev. Dr. Pritchard, of the First Baptist Church, preached the sermon.

Rev. Dr. J. B. Taylor and family are stopping at Ridgeway, Warren county, where Mrs. Taylor spent the summer while her husband was traveling in Europe.

Dr. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody Fund, was expected to preach at the First Baptist church in this city on Sunday last, but failed to meet his appointment

Mr. A. M. Nelson, or Tobe Nelson, as he used to be called, died at St. John's Hospital, in Raleigh, a few days ago. He was formerly well known in Wilmington.

The remains of T. J. Motte, whose funeral took place on Tuesday last, were followed to the grave by Mayor Hall and other city officials, and the police force in a body.

The British Barque Hattie H., which cleared from this port on Friday last, took out 1,653 bales of cotton, valued at $76,621. Messrs. D. R. Murchison & Co., were the shippers.

The receipts of cotton at this port for the crop year up to Saturday last foot up 57,027 bales, against 60,420 bales up to same date last year, showing a decrease of 3,393 bales.

Rev. J. C. Baum, of Philadelphia, arrived here on Saturday morning last on a visit to the Rev. F. W. E. Peschau and filled the pulpit of St. Paul's Lutheran Church on Sunday night.

The German barque Ceres, which cleared from this port for Liverpool, on Tuesday last, took out 1,500 bales of cotton, valued at $69,000. Messrs. Sprunt & Son were the shippers.

Rev. Mr. Peschau has accepted an invitation to deliver his lecture—the "Cemetery of the Sea"—for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society. The time and place, will hereafter be designated.

Give us the old fashioned fire-alarm and let it be sounded in different sections of the city, as before the introduction of the so-called electric-alarm. The public desire it and the firemen demand it.

Rev. F. W. E. Peschau will deliver his lecture—"The Cemetery of the Sea"—this (Friday) evening, the 30th inst., at the Wilmington Library Association, for the benefit of the Ladies' Benevolent Society.

Mr. T. Jeff Motte, a member of the police force, died Monday afternoon with a congestive chill. He was a hearty, robust man, and to all appearances the very picture of health. Deceased was about 40 years of age.

A flat loaded with wood and turpentine was swamped while attempting to cross from the west to the east side of the river on Tuesday last, during the prevalence of a high wind. There was one white man on the flat, who was rescued.

Hon. Simon Wolf, of Washington, D. C., has been invited to deliver a lecture before the Library Association of this city. He is pleasantly remembered in connection with his visit to the Grand Lodge of B'nai B'rith, which met in this city a year or so ago, on which occasion he delivered an extempore address at the Opera House.

On Monday the Danish barque Galeon, the Norwegian barque Lindola, the Norwegian barque Margrethe, the Norwegian brig San Juan and the schooner Timothy Field, all cleared for foreign ports, their cargoes aggregating in valuation $61,407,34.

The Norwegian barque Brazilian and the British barque Mabel Darling cleared from this port on Wednesday last, the former by Messrs. D. R. Murchison & Co., with 1,600 bales of cotton, valued at $75,796, and the latter by Messrs. Parsley & Wiggins, with 51,531 feet of lumber and 101,500 cypress shingles, valued at $1,482.

In the case of the yacht Mermaid, Capt. Enery, from New Haven, Conn., which was found anchored off Frying Pan Shoals on Monday the 19th itant, by the pilot boat Gracie, the men having deserted her and taken refuge on the light ship, a compromise has been effected by which theowners of the yacht are to pay the Gracie $300 for services rendered in towing the boat into port.

Rev. T. Page Ricaud preached his last sermon for the present Conference year, at the Fifth Street Methodist church, on Sunday last, thus completing the four years of his pastorate, which necessitates his removal to another field of labor. The people of Wilmington—to say nothing of his immediate charge—have become very much attached to this venerable minister of God and regret to see the time come to bid him farewell.

Robbery.

Tthieves entered the hardware store of Mr. N. Jacobi, on Front street, on Tuesday night last, and robbed it of a gun, two pistols, a case of pocket knives and a package of papers, the latter valuable to Mr. Jacobi, but useless to others. The fact of the robbery was not known until Wednesday morning, when a window opening on the alley adjoining the store was found open, and it was known to have been closed the night before.

A large excursion party from Boston was expected to arrive at Raleigh on Wednesday last, and extensive preparations for their reception was made by the people of that enterprising city. The party is composed mainly of capitalits, manufacturers, merchants and business men generally, and they visit our state for the purpose of examining the advantages and inducements offered for the investment of their capital. They are expected to remain in the state several weeks, and in the meantime it is hoped they will find it to their interest to visit Wilmington.

Proposed Sanitarium.

Dr. G. L. Stone, of Rochester, N. Y., is here on a tour of examination for a desirable location and suitable climate for a large sanitarium for the accommodation of his patrons in Rochester who desire to come south during the winter. One specialty adopted in Rochester is the compressed air bath Rooms are made of heavy boiler iron, into which purified air is forced with a powerful engine. Catarrhal, kidney and many other diseases are many times cured with but a few baths, and no other treatment is necessary. The Doctor, who is accompanied by his wife, is the guest of Col. F. W. Foster. As no section is more desirable than Wilmington as a location for the proposed sanitarium, we hope the Doctor and his associates may conclude to have it here.

Seamen on the Rampage.

On Tuesday last the crew of the British Barque Maggie M., which arrived here on the 16th inst., were guilty of such insubordination and disorderly conduct that they had to be arrested and lodged in jail. The cause of the trouble is said to have been the fact that they deserted, or were about to desert, when the vessel was lying at Nantes, when they were arrested and put in jail for safe-keeping, until the ship sailed. Tuesday Capt. Mitchell paid them off and deducted the amount of the cost incurred in keeping them in jail at Nantes. The men got furiously mad at this and when Capt. M. started for the office of the British Vice Consul, Mr. A. Sprunt, they followed him, threatening to kill him, and he had to remain in the office two hours, it is said, to prevent them from assaulting him, and finally had to be conducted out by a squad of policemen.

The men were afterwards arrested on warrants issued by J. C. Mills, J. P., who bound the men over for their appearance before him on Wednesday, and in the absence of the necessary security they were lodged in jail.

At 5.30 p. m., on Wednesday the men, consisting of Sam. Crumps, Jas. Thompson and Chas. Cherbeck, whites; Wm. May, Thomas Braddy and Mar. Jones, colored, and John Silverman, a Japanese, were arraigned on pence warrants sworn by Capt. Mitchell.

Second Lieut. John U. Rhodes, of the Revenue Cutter Colfax, of this station, has been detached from that steamer and assigned to duty on the Revenue Cutter Dexter, at Newport, R. I., under command of Capt. Gabrielsen, lately in charge of the Colfax Lieut. Rhodes has been on the Colfax for the past seven or eight years and has the reputation of being a very efficient officer.

An Overdose of Laudanum.

Mr. James Keagan, a well known Irish citizen of this place, was found dead in his bed at his residence on the corner of Seventh and Castle streets, on Friday morning last. He had been in low spirits ever since September last, when the storm wrecked his farm about four miles from the city, which he had but recently purchased, and at times a watch had to be kept upon his movements. On Thursday night he slept alone at the store, refusing to accede to his wife's request to remain with him, she going to the house of her father. Friday morning she went to his room at any early hour and found him dead, while under his pillow was found an empty laudanum bottle and another one in one of his pockets. The verdict of the Coroner's jury was to the following effect:

"We are of the opinion that the deceased came to his death by taking an overdose of laudanum. According to the evidence in the case the deceased had been in the habit of taking laudanum to relieve severe pains in his head and in the region of the heart."

Criminal Court.

The following cases were disposed of:

State vs. Peter Smith, charged with carrying a concealed weapon. Defendant found guilty.

State vs. Mary Lewis, charged with assault and battery. Defendant and security called and failed; judgment *nisi*.

State vs. Morris Turner, charged with carrying a concealed weapon. Defendant found guilty.

State vs. Morris Turner, charged with assault and battery. Defendant submits.

State vs. Edward Howell, false pretences. Challenge to the array by the defendant. Cause of challenge admitted by the State. Challenge to the array withdrawn. Case set for trial Friday morning at 9:30 o'clock, and jury empanelled.

State vs. F. H. Harriss, alias F. H. Cornell, charged with larceny. Defendant found guilty.

State vs. Frank Wilkinson, charged with assault and battery. Defendant found not guilty.

State vs. Henry Williams, charged with assault and battery. Witnesses recognized to appear from day to day.

State vs. Ed. McCabe, charged with perjury. Defendant found not guilty.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

J. O. NIXON,

DEALER IN

Groceries, Liquors, Tobacco,

DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, &c.

Will Purchase Country Produce.

N. E. COR. NIXON AND EIGHTH STS.

nov 23-tf

PARKER & TAYLOR,

Dealers in the celebrated

"Golden Harvest," "Farmer" and "Southern Oak"

COOKING STOVES,

Heating Stoves of every variety; Guns, Tinware, Plated Ware, Lamps and Lamp Goods, Grocers' Scales, Drill Pumps, Kerosene Oil, and House Furnishing Goods generally.

23 SOUTH FRONT STREET.

nov 9-tf

Bargains in Shoes,

WE HAVE A LARGE STOCK OF

Boots and Shoes

AND OFFER SPECIAL BARGAINS ON MANY KINDS.

WOMENS MOROCCO SHOES AT $1.25 and $1.50, Worth $1.75 and $2.00.

Call early and get your Winter Shoes from

GEO. R. FRENCH & SONS.

108 North Front Street.

jy 13—tf.

B. F. Sparkman,

TONSORIAL ARTIST,

FRANKLIN, VIRGINIA.

Good, easy shave and hair cut in latest style. Perfect satisfaction given. Special attention paid to family work.

Wilmington Post, Franklin Gazette, Petersburg Gazette, Pudlow News, Norfolk Virginian, Norfolk Evening News and Portsmouth Times taken oct 25-tf.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

A Brilliant Scheme.

DISMAL SWAMP LOTTERY CO.

OF

Norfolk, Virginia,

The franchise of this enterprise is based upon the charter granted by the Legislature of the State to the Dismal Swamp Canal Company, and its legality has been fairly tested before the Court.

The object in view is the "improvement and extension" of the Canal, and that full opportunity may be given for the purchase of the tickets, of which there are only

25,000 WITH 356 PRIZES,

The Drawing will take place on the

20TH OF DECEMBER,

at which time it will be made in the city of Norfolk, before the public, and under the supervision of duly authorized Commissioners, and in like manner each succeeding month.

The Drawing of 22d November was most successfully and satisfactorily conducted, the distribution of $13,050 giving assurance of the stability and good faith of the Company, and now Class B is presented with the following

SCHEME:

Capital Prize $5,000.

1 Prize of	$5,000	is		$5,000
1 do	1,500	is		1,500
1 do	1,000	is		1,000
1 do	500	is		500
1 do	200	is		200
1 do	200	is		200
1 do	200	is		200
1 do	200	is		200
6 do	100	are		600
15 do	50	are		750
100 do	10	are		1,000
100 do	5	are		1,000

APPROXIMATION PRIZES.

9 of	$50		$450
9 of	30		270
9 of	20		180
356 Prizes,		Distributing	$13,050

Tickets only $1.00.

Plan of Lottery similar to that of Louisiana Company.

J. B. HORBACH, Manager.

Application for club rates, or for information upon any other business, should be plainly written, giving State, county and town of writer.

Remittances should be sent by Express rather than by P. O. money orders or registered letters.

Express charges upon $5 and larger sums will be paid by the company.

Address plainly,

J. P. HORBACH,
Norfolk, Va.

Agents for the sale of Tickets required throughout the State. Address applications as above.

The undersigned supervised the Drawing Class A of the Dismal Swamp Lottery Company, and certify that it was conducted with strict fairness to all interested.

GEO. T. ROGERS,
CAAS. PICKETT,
Commissioners.

sept 14-1y

1884.

Harper's Weekly,

ILLUSTRATED.

HARPER'S WEEKLY stands at the head of American illustrated weekly journals. By its unpartisan position in politics, its admirable illustrations, its carefully chosen serials, short stories, sketches, and poems, contributed by the foremost artists and authors of the day, it carries instruction and entertainment to thousands of American homes.

It will always be the aim of the publishers to make HARPER'S WEEKLY the most popular and attractive family newspaper in the world, and in pursuance of this design, to present a constant improvement in all those features which have gained for it the confidence, sympathy and support of its large army of readers.

HARPER'S PERIODICALS,

Per Year:

HARPER'S WEEKLY	4 00
HARPER'S MAGAZINE	4 00
HARPER'S BAZAR	4 00
HARPER'S YOUNG PEOPLE	1 50
HARPER'S FRANKLIN SQUARE LIBRARY, One Year (52 Numbers)	10 00

Postage free to all subscribers in the United States or Canada.

The volumes of the WEEKLY begin with the first Number for January of each year. When no time is mentioned, it will be understood that the subscriber wishes to commence with the Number next after the receipt of order.

The last Four Annual Volumes of HARPER'S WEEKLY, in neat cloth binding, will be sent by mail, postage paid, or by express, free of expense (provided the freight does not exceed one dollar per volume), for $7 00 per volume.

Cloth Cases for each volume, suitable for binding, will be sent by mail, postpaid, on receipt of $1 00 each.

Remittances should be made by Post-Office Money Order or Draft, to avoid chance of loss.

Newspapers are not to copy this advertisement without the express order of HARPER & BROTHERS. Address HARPER & BROTHERS, New York.

CITY OF WILMINGTON, N. C.,
MAYOR'S OFFICE,
November 5th, 1883.

Sealed Proposals

WILL BE RECEIVED AT THIS OFFICE until 3 o'clock P. M., December 31, 1883, when they will be opened by the Board of Aldermen in the presence of bidders, for supplying the Blocks and Paving North Water street, from its intersection with Market street to its intersection with Mulberry street, about 9,300 square yards of pavement, to be laid with approved granite blocks. The streets will be graded and the sand for bedding will be delivered on streets.

Bids will at the same time be received for supplying 20,000 good hard Paving Bricks and 700 square yards of good Blue Stone Flagging, suitable for sidewalks and for laying the sidewalks with Brick or Stone Sleepers.

Bids for supplying 2000 Lineal feet of Curb Stone, 4 by 10 inches and 4 by 12 inches, will be considered.

Bids for supplying the material alone, or laying pavement alone, will be considered.

Specifications and plans can be seen at this office.

E. D. HALL,
Mayor and Chairman of Committee of Streets and Wharves.

nov 30-2t

THE WILMINGTON POST.

W. P. CANADAY, Proprietor.

WILMINGTON, N. C.,

FRIDAY MORNING, Nov 30, 1883

REPUBLICANISM IN 1880.

What the National Platform and Candidates Said About the Civil and Political Rights of Citizens.

National Rebublican Platform, 1880.

The equal, steady, and complete enforcement of laws, and the protection of all our citizens in the enjoyment of all privileges and immunity guaranteed by the constitution, are the first duties of the nation. The dangers of a solid south can only be averted by a faithful performance of every promise which the nation has made to the citizen. The execution of the laws, and the punishment of all those who violate them, are the only safe methods by which an enduring peace can be secured and genuine prosperity established throughout the south. Whatever promises the nation makes the nation must porform. A nation cannot safely relegate this duty to the states. The solid south must be divided by the peaceful agencies of the ballot, and all honest opinions must there find free expression. To this end the honest voter must be protected against terrorism, violence or fraud.

From Garfield's Letter of Acceptance.

Without reviewing the controversies which have been settled during the last twenty years, and with no purpose or wish to revive the passions of the late war, it should be said that while the Republicans fully recognize and will strenuously defend all the rights retained by the people, and all the rights reserved to the states, they reject the pernicious doctrine of state supremacy which so long crippled the functions of the national government, and, at one time, brought the union very near to destruction. They insist that the United States is a nation, with ample power of self preservation; that its constitution and the laws made in pursuance thereof are the supreme law of the land; that the right of the nation to determine the method by which its legislature shall be created connot be surrendered without abdicating one of the fundamental powers of government; that the national laws relating to the election of representatives in congress shall neither be violated nor evaded: that every elector shall be permitted, freely and without intimidation, to cast his lawful ballot at such election and have it honestly counted, and that the potency of his vote shall not be destroyed by the fraudulent vote of any other person. The best thoughts and energies of our people should be directed to those great questions of national well being in which all have a common interest. Such efforts will soonest restore to perfect peace those who were lately in arms against each other; for justice and good will out last passion. But it is certain that the wounds of the war cannot be completely healed, and the spirit of brotherhood cannot fully pervade the whole country, until every citizen, rich or poor, white or black, is secure in the free and equal enjoyment of every civil and political right guaranteed by the constitution and the laws. Wherever the enjoyment of these rights is not assured, discontent will prevail, immigration will cease, and the social and industrial forces will continue to be disturbed by the migration of laborers and the consequent diminution of prosperity. The national government should exercise all its constitutional authority to put an end to these evils; for all the people and all the states are members of one body, and no member can suffer without injury to all.

The most serious evils which now afflict the south arises from the fact that there is not such freedom and toleration of political opinion and action that the minority party can exercise an effective and wholesome restroint upon the party in power. Without such restraint, party rule becomes tyrannical and corrupt. The prosperity which is made possible in the south by its great advantages of soil and climate will never be realized until every voter can freely and safely support any party he pleases.

The doctrines announced by the Chicago convention are not the temporary devices of a party to attract votes and carry an election. They are deliberate convictions, resulting from a careful study of the spirit of our institutions, the events of our history, and the best impulses of our people. In my judgment these principles should control the legislation and admistration of the government.

From Arthur's Letter of Acceptance.

The right and duty to secure honesty and order in popular elections is a matter so vital that it must stand in front. The authority of the national government to preserve from fraud and force elections at which its own officers are chosen is a chief point on which the two parties are plainly and intensely opposed. Acts of congress for ten years have, in New York and elsewhere, done much to curb the violence and wrongs to which the ballot and the count have been again and again subjected—sometimes despoiling great cities, sometimes stifling the voice of a whole state, often seating not only in congress, but on the bench and in legislatures, numbers of men never chosen by the people. The democratic party has made these just laws the object of bitter, ceaseless assault, and despite all resistance, has hedged them with restrictions cunningly contrived to baffle and paralyze This aggressive majority boldly attempted to extort from the executive his approval of various enactments destructive of these election laws by revolutionary threats that a constitutional exercise of the veto power would be punished by withholding the appropriations necessary to carry on the government. And these threats were actually carried out by refusing the needed appropriations, and by forcing an extra session of congress, lasting for months, and resulting in concessions to this usurping demand which are likely in many states to subject the majority to the lawless will of a minority.

Ominous signs of public disapproval alone subdued this arrogant power into a sullen surrender for the time being of a part of its demands. The republican party has strongly approved the stern refusal of its representatives to suffer the overthrow of statutes believed to be salutary and just It has always insisted that the government of the United States of America is empowered and in duty bound to effectually protect the elections denoted by the constitution as national.

More than this, the Republican party holds, as a cardinal point in its creed, that the government should, by every means known to the constitution, protect all American citizens everywhere in the full enjoyment of their civil and political rights. As a great part of its work of reconstruction, the Republican party gave the ballot to the emancipated slave as his right and defense. A large increase in the number of members of congress and of the electoral college from the former slaveholding states was the immediate result. The history of recent years abounds in evidence that in many ways and many places—especially where their nnmber has been great enough to endanger Democratic control—the very men by whose elevation to citizenship this increase of representation was effected have been debarred and robbed of their voice and their vote. It is true that no state statute or constitution in so many words denies or abridges the exercise of their political rights, but the modes employed to bar their way are no less effectual. It is a suggestive and startling thought that the increased power derived from the enfranchisement by a race now denied its share in governing the country, wielded by those who lately sought the overthrow of the government, is now the sole reliance to defeat the party which represented the sovereignty and nationality of the American people in the greatest crisis in our history. Republicans cherish none of the resentments which may have animated them during the actual conflict of arms They long for a full and real reconciliation between the sections which were needlessly and lamentably at strife. They sincerely offer the hand of good will, but they ask in return a pledge of good faith. They deeply feel that the party whose career is so illustrious in great and patriotic achievements will not fulfill its destiny until peace and prosperity are established in all the land, nor until liberty of thought, conscience and action, and equality of opportunity, shall be not merely cold formalities of statute, but living birthrights, which the humble may confidently claim and the powerful dare not deny.

Tricks That Are Vain.

There is much sense in the suggestion that the election of Mr. Carlisle to the speakership would give the manufacturing interests less cause for apprehension than that of Mr. Randall. The letter of Gen. Gordon virtually recommends that the Democratic party of free trade play a possum game by electing Randall. This will put some friends of protection off their guard and make them think the cause of low tariff is dead. Then, if by this means the Democracy could succeed, they could apply the simple remedy of breaking their pledges as they did in 1846, after Polk and Dallas had been elected in 1844 on a shout for the tariff of 1842 The Democratic House of Representatives then passed the low tariff for revenue only of 1846 in place of the protective tariff of 1842, on which they carried the election. In the Senate Vice-President Dallas, a Pennsylvania Democratic protectionist, gave his casting vote, by which this free trade measure was made possible, and President Polk gave it his approval. The laboring people of America will never be allowed to overlook this bit of history. It shows the value of Democratic promises in favor of protection, and it shows the danger of trusting a Pennsylvania protection Democrat as the presiding officer of either branch of Congress. Samuel J. Randall as speaker would not be able to save the cause of protection if his election should contribute to the success of the Democracy next year, for it is admitted that his election now would be a mere trick to hide the free trade features of his party. And if that party should be willing to wear a protection mask next year, with Randall on the ticket for either the first or second place, would it not, if successful, break its solemn pledge just as it did in 1846? And would Samuel J. Randall be any more likely to stand out and resist the command of his party than was Vice-President George Mifflin Dallas, the Pennsylvania Democratic protectionist? The protectionists have no interest in the election of Mr. Randall. We have a senate and President to stand across the path of any legislation hostile to the interests of the country. If the speakership contest is to be determined solely in favor of parliamentary skill and personal worth. Mr. Randall need not fear the competition of any man. But if he is to be used by the Democratic party only as a decoy to enable Democratic sportsmen to bag protection ducks, we suggest that the game is rather transparent. "Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." The house could not disturb business by the passage of a low tariff measure, for it could not pass the senate nor have the executive approval. On the contrary, it would, by thus showing the Democratic hand, add to the certainty of Democratic defeat in 1884 Let the solid south and free traders elect Mr. Carlisle. If Mr. Randall really hones after protection let him come into the protection party, and cease serving the party of free trade. He can do it no good as a Democratic leader.—*National Republican.*

While certain "independent" papers, like the Philadelphia *Times* and the Springfield *Republican*, are belittling Mahone, such staunch Republican journals as the Hartford *Courant* speak of his political position as follows:

"Whatever differences of opinion there may be about Mr. Mahone, with all his faults, no man has been more misrepresented and misjudged, it must be admitted that he has formulated the best platform that any party in Virginia has had since the days of Jefferson. And his pluck in standing against the fierce storm of abuse and race prejuce, which is raging at present in Old Virginia, entitles him to the praise given the brave man who dares to face a mob and tell it the truth."

It will be remembered that Mahone's platform is this:

"The scope of the Readjuster party has enlarged with its age and growth. It originated in an issue local, and to some extent unpopular. With time, and the changing issues which time brings, it has widened its sphere; and, while its original object has become less prominent, issues of nationalism, of human rights, of liberty, of peace, of manhood, of Republican government, have been forced upon it by the fierce onslaught of bourbonism, until these issues are broad enough to be national, and it has the sympathy of every man in this nation who loves liberty and abhors the proscription and bigotry of caste, class, and prejudice, which is the life of bourbonism."

There is probably not a state where bourbonism is more exacting, more brutal, more desperate, than it is in Virginia; nor, on the other hand, is there a state where the young, new blood is struggling harder for a chance to develop the material resources of its grand commonwealth and put it in line with the march of progress and liberty.—*N. Y. Commercial Advertiser.*

Negro Overseers for White Bourbons.

It appears that the Virginia bourbon white voters were divided up by Superintendent Barbour into gangs of ten, with an overseer over each ten. In the ten were included renegade Republicans as well as bourbons. The Woodstock *Virginian* says:

"Added to this shameful method comes the fact that lists of 'chiefs' have been captured in Stafford county, with negroes as 'chiefs,' and as many as four white men on the list of negro 'chiefs.' How is this for a white man's Democratic party? No wonder they instructed the 'chiefs' not to let the privates know anything about the 'circulars,' or even who were the 'chiefs.'"

We think this goes to show that in bourbon estimation a negro Democrat is a white man, while a white liberal is a "nigger." A white man's government only means the Democratic party's government. Your real bourbon has no idea that laws enacted by Republican majorities in congress and approved by Republican presidents are of any binding force. To him the period since 1861 has been only an interregnum in the legitimate white man's government.

The Readjuster Schools Safe.

We are frequently asked whether the funders can injure the schools

No, they cannot for two years. They do not change the school board, and consequently no superintendents or trustees. The Grandstaff bill returns 90 per cent, of school fund to the counties and pays $100,000 a year from the surplus in the treasury till all the funder default is made good. The readjusters left $1,500,000 cash in the treasury, which is sufficient for all purposes for two years, and Cameron would not let them repeal the Grandstaff bill. Hence they will let well enough alone till 1885. True, some of their journals are advocating the removal of the governor and court of appeals, but this will be as careful of undertaking as they were trying Danville pistols among their white peers of the white section.

"A gentleman who arrived in Washington yesterday, having traveled through Virginia on the Midland railway, made a remarkable statement to me," said a prominent Democratic attorney to the Avenue man last evening.

"What was it?" queried the scribe.

"He said that he looked out of the car window, and along the rodte he saw an endless procession of long-haired sons of the Old Dominion walking toward Washington, all expecting to obtain office under a Democratic Congress. He said there were at least 9,000 of them."

"Did any of them get away?"

"No. He said that 9,000 was rather under than over the number.—*National Republican.*

O'Donnell Takes Out Naturalization Papers.

YOUNGSTOWN, OHIO, Nov. 25.—O'Donnell, the slayer of Carey, took out his naturalization papers before Judge Thoman, of this county, now a civil service commissioner, on April 7, 1879 In his oath he abjured allegiance to Great Britian. O'Donnell took out his first papers Oct. 19, 1876, then stating that he first arrived in the United States in 1869. He signed his declaration by a crosemark.

Everything that is subject to human conditions is inconsistent and irregular.

Murder as a Political Power.

The bourbons have won by means of the Danville affair. But now what they are to do with that Danville affair is what afflicts them.

Cain was victorious over Abel, but how to get rid of Abel gave the aforesaid Cain both deep and prolonged concern. The bourbons have now appointed forty of their own number to investigate their own Danville case. We are not informed whether Cain set the example of appointing himself a committee of one to investigate the Abel case.

We did not witness this Danville case, but it presents a very ugly appearance. It was presented just at the right time to make a state of popular frenzy which there was no time to allay and correct until it had changed the public verdict. By tireless riders on panting steeds it was carried from hot presses and spread throughout the state on Sunday, Monday and Tuesday. The whites were alarmed into voting the bourbon ticket, and many of the blacks were alarmed into staying away from the polls. The hot blood, inflamed passions and appalling prejudices of 1861 were kindled. Virginia was flopped, but the devil was played north. The great empire state of New York was as close to Danville as was Virginia, for with the telegraph a thousand miles is as a foot and a foot as a thousand miles. New York changed front at once with more than two hundred thousand of her voters. Next came the great old keystone state of Pennsylvania, the home of Whittier, and there fifty thousand men left the bourbon column. Connecticut and Massachusetts faced about. Even Maryland faltered and grew faint-hearted. This thing in Virginia was perfectly understood in the great section of the Union which had freed the slave and was still concerned for fear his emancipation had put upon its people the great responsibility of seeing that this act should not be his ruin. The very lightest and most favorable construction which New York, New England, Pennsylvania, Ohio and Indiana could place on this infuriated rush at the throat of Liberalism in Virginia by the bourbon conspirators and political freebooters was that it meant the challenge of a solid south. The effect was instantaneous, for a solid south was construed by them to mean the exclusion of the north and resistance to the friendliest overtures ever made by an administration to those who were powerless to overthrow it. It has not escaped the eye of America that out of more than two thousand negro votes within three miles of Danville, less than thirty-six were polled two days after seven negroes were slain. It has not been forgotten, and it will not be overlooked, that no man has been arrested for this, and that it is not proposed to attempt to punish any one, so far as we now hear or can know.—*Bristol News.*

The Turning Point.

Let us have no more of this sickly, sentimental cry of Independentism. The time for it is past. It passed when the bourbon Democracy in this year of grace, in their desperation to make sure, as they thought, of national success next year, became accessories before and after the fact to the murderous slaughter of colored men in Danville, Va., after the race issue had been raised by delusive, mischievous and erroneous statements secretly spread far and wide, without opportunity for timely correction or explanation.

No colored man has now a right, in this crisis, to further jeopardize the interests of this race by doing any political act that will aid into power any such Democracy that still believes in and adopts the Mississippi plan.

Let men such as Dezendorf and Wickham, whose race is not discriminated against, vote, if they choose, in the air, or openly identify themselves with the Democracy; but colored men who are solicitous for their rights, who are only indignant because the Republican party has not gone as rapidly forward as possible, certainly do not prefer to co-operate with the lineal descendants of the Fort Pillow massacre, the Confederates of the Ellenton, Cainhoy and Danville "riots."

For colored men who "believe in keeping their places;" who are willing to sell their votes for a miserable mess of pottage; whose principles are "the five loaves and two fishes," we have no word of rebuke. They have not even opinions worthy of our respect.

From now until the fourth day of November, 1884, there is going to be a struggle, fierce and relentless, between those who believe in a strong government, in a nation, in the power of that nation to protect its citizens, even though the state fail by inability or indisposition, and those who believe this is a mere union of sovereign states which reserves all powers that they do not concede. The Republican party will be forced to take this advanced position in favor of protection for all its citizens. The tariff, civil service reform, and the regulation of monopolies are all insignificant beside this one question of the national power. Between it and his opponent there is no middle ground. It must now be determined, and determined once for all, that the nation is all-powerful, supreme.—*Washington People's Advocate.*

The bourbon press of Virginia is full of liberal promises to the negro. We will see what they amount to. Having frightened thousands and thousands of white men from voting the coalition ticket by the cry of "negro rule," they would now make common cause with the negro and treat him as a "man and brother." Do they not see, by these declarations, that they brand their own campaign as one of falsehood? If the negro is as bad as they represented him to be, how is it that they propose to give him office and recognize his political rights?—*Staunton Virginian.*

THE OPENING OF CONGRESS.

Review of the Colonial, Continental and Federal Congresses.

The Forty eighth Congress will assemble as usual on the first Monday in December. The first Federal American Congress, under the Constitution, was held in New York, George Washington, President, March, 1789, and New York city was the first Federal capital. Philadelphia was next made the capital in 1790, and continued so for ten years. Washington has been the capital since 1800. The previous seats of government under the continental regime were as follows, the dates being those of the opening of sessions of Congress: Philadelphia, September 5, 1774; Baltimore, December 20, 1776; Philadelphia, March 4, 1777; Lancaster, Pa, September 27, 1777; York, Pa., September 30, 1777; Philadelphia, July 2, 1778; Princeton, N. J., June 30, 1783; Annapolis, Md., November 26, 1783; Treaton, N. J, November 1, 1784; New York, January 11, 1785, where the constitutional government was organized in 1789. The seat of government was removed to Washington in 1800, and the first session of Congress held there commencing on November 17. The permanent seat of the Federal government was fixed on the Potomac by an act of Congress passed July 16, 1790 In 1791 the site was selected by Washington, and commissioners were appointed to lay out the city. At the time of this location the city was almost precisely in the geographical center between the northern and southern limits of the Union. It was first called the "Federal City" by Washington, and was so printed in the records of the time until September 7, 1791, when the commissioners gave it its present name. It was incorporated as a city by an act of Congress May 3, 1802. The cornerstone of the Capitol was laid by Washiugton September 18, 1793. The present central structure dates from 1818 (completed in 1827) and the extension or wings from 1821, when they were dedicated by Daniel Webster. The first Capitol building was destroyed by the British army during the invasion of Washington in 1814.

The First Continental Congress was held in Philadelphia, in Carpenter's hall, September 5, 1774, to protest against the encroachments upon the rights of the colonies by the mothers country. Twelve colonies were represented. Georgia only being the missing one. On May 10, 1775, the Second Continental Congress convened in Philadelphia and during the session of the Third Congress in 1776, on June 7, a resolution of independence was introduced an was promulgated on July 4. A new constitution was adopted in a convention of states held in New York September 17, 1787; the same was ratified in June, 1788, and the new constitutional government was organized March 4, 1789. General Washington was inaugurated April 30, and the present department of state established July 27 of the same year. To go still further back into history there was a Colonial Congress at Albany, N. Y., in the summer of 1754, when an attempt was made to Confederate the British-American colonies. The Second Colonial Congress, consisting of delegates from nine colonies, met in this city in 1765 to resist the passage of the odious Grenville stamp act. This Congress, however, assumed no powers of government. The obnoxious law was repealed in 1766.

The Need of a Solid North.

If the Democracy do not want the red flag run up again they should not hoist a black flag. If they deprecate the use in politics of garments rolled in blood they should not commit murder for the sake of drawing the race line, and giving the Democratic party the advantage of one hundred and fifty-three electoral votes to start with in the Presidential campaign. The Democratic party would have been stronger before the country at large without Virginia than with it, but the bourbons did not think so, and there arose a fierce and terrible spirit of vengeance in the breasts of the politicians, who console themselves for the loss of the southern confederacy in the solid south, and the Danville massacre was the result. To put down this sort of rebellion, and finally keep the peace, there is needed the solid north.—*Commercial Gazette.*

The mill in Dalton, Mass., in which the paper for the United States paper currency is made, is described by the Boston *Herald:* "Eighteen or twenty Treasury girls, who earn $3 a day, count the sheets, examining each one closely and rejecting all imperfect ones. An automatic register at the end of the machine registers every sheet as it is cut off and laid down. The register man takes them away in even hundreds and they are immediately counted in the drying-room. In all the various processes of finishing every sheet is counted, and they are again counted on their receipt at the Treasury Department in Washington. The great protection of the government against counterfeiting lies in the paper here made. The distinctive feature is the introduction of colored silk threads into the body of the paper while it is in the process of manufacture. They are introduced while the paper is in the pulp, and are carried along with it to the end of the machine, where it is delivered as actual paper. This has been more fatal than anything else to the professional counterfeiters."

"Most Heartily."

WILMINGTON, N. C., Feb. 4, 1881.

H. H. WARNER & Co.: *Sirs*—I most heartily recommend your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure for kidney and liver diseases, and shall be glad to answer all questions regarding the same in connection with my case that enquiring friends may ask.

JAMES A. LOWREY.

Mason, Guiteau's Attempted Slayer Learns that He is Free—Devotion of a Wife and Mother.

ALBANY, Nov. 25.—Sergeant John F. Mason will leave the penitentiary in this city to-morrow a free man. Official notice of his pardon by the President was read to him in his cell to-day. Tears of joy glistened in his eyes as the Warden finished. He said the good news was wholly unexpected, but that he had hoped to be released before the expiration of his sentence. His companions in the shoe shop, to whom he had endeared himself by his gentle demeanor, warmly congratulated him today. He has aged somewhat during the past year and a half, but has maintained an air of cheerfulness throughout. The devotion of his wife has been marked and touching. Although unable to visit the jail, she has regularly corresponded. Her letters were long and, judging from Mason's appearance after their persual, were full of news from that little Virginia home. The last letter from his wife reached him on Friday.

Mason was sentenced to eight years' imprisonment for attempting to kill the assassin of President Garfield. He has been in confinement about eighteen months. The shot was fired at Guiteau on the evening of September 11, 1881. Mason was Sergeant in Battery B, Second Artillery. Early on that evening Captain McGilfray arrived at the District Jail from the Arsenal with his command to relieve Captain Greaves. The relieving watch arrived in three wagons, in the front of which were seated Captain McGilfray, Lieutenant Richmond, Sergeant Mason and Private Condon. Hardly had the men descended from the vehicle when the crack of a rifle rang out and Mason was seen standing with his smoking weapon in his hands.

"I fired the shot, Captain," he said, "and I intended to kill the scoundrel." Guiteau had been leaning by the window of his cell watching the guard. The ball missed his head only by two inches, and embedded itself in the wall of the cell opposite the aperture.

Mason was seized and taken to the Arsenal, where he was imprisoned until the decision of the court-martial which tried him. The day following the attempted shooting, Mason said to a visitor. "Guiteau had shot a good man—the President of the nation—and I thought it was my duty to kill him. If it had been a clear day my aim would have been true."

The shot made Guiteau frantic with a fear of popular violence, from which he never recovered until his miserable life ended upon the gallows. The very Sunday night on which Mason had attempted to kill Guiteau, the latter's victim was lying in intense agony in the Francklyn Cottage at Elbernon, Long Branch.

The verdict of the Mason court-martial was officially announced March 10, 1882, by Gen. Hancock, from the headquarters of the Department of the east, Governor's Island. The sentence was as follows. "To be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, with loss of pay and allowances now due or to become due, and then to be confined at hard labor in such a penitentiary as the proper authorities may direct, for eight years."

Mason was hurried off to the Albany Penitentiary before he had an opportunity of taking leave of his sorrowing wife and where he has remained ever since.

Mrs. Mason, who, after her husband's conviction, went to live in Locust Grove, Orange county, Va., publicly appealed for aid for herself and distressed family, and right nobly was her cry answered from every corner of the land. On March 22, 1882, W. E Dickson, of Chicago, waited on President Arthur and presented him a monster petition from citizens of Illinois for Executive clemency. But Sergeant Mason in confinement finally became an old tale.

The Secretary of War refuses to say what reasons induced the President to pardon Mason. Mason is now forty years of age. He was born in Virginia. Although five of his brothers served in the Confederate Army, he joined the Union forces during the war. He is nearly six feet tall, a strong, muscular man. He had been ill with fever and ague just before he was detailed as one of Guiteau's guard, and there is no doubt that his mind at that time was slightly affected. This fact, together with the feeling on the part of the public, doubtless led the President to display his Executive mercy.

Healthy People Sometimes Laugh

At the sufferings of dyspeptics, and say that their pains and distresses are imaginary. This is not meant for cruelty, but it is cruelty all the same. A person who has a crooked foot, or a wounded hand, or a sightless eye, calls forth sympathy by the exhibition of the defective member. If the dyspeptic sufferer's stomach could be placed on exhibition, the cause of his distress would be apparent.

The man with a troublesome stomach often suffers quite as much as the man with the broken leg, but is far less likely to receive sympathy.

Sympathy is good for sufferers as far as it goes. But *Brown's Iron Bitters* is better, for it strikes at the root of these troubles and cures disease. Disappointed dyspeptics, weary of having tried many experiments in seeking cure, will do well to make one fair trial of *Brown's Iron Bitters*, and report the result. That this well-tried family medicine will thus diminish the quantity of human suffering is an established fact.

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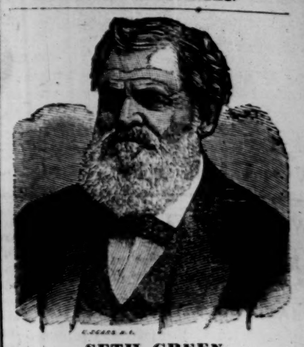

SETH GREEN.

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Last winter I went to Florida and while there contracted Malaria in a very severe form. When I returned home I went to bed and remained there until spring. My Symptoms were terrible, I had dull, aching pains in my head, limbs and around my back. My appetite was wholly gone, and I felt a lack of energy such as I had often heard described, but had never experienced. Any one who has ever had a severe attack of Malaria can appreciate my condition. As I failed to get any better I determined to try a remedy made by a gentleman in whom I had the greatest confidence, I am happy to say it effected permanent relief and that I am well to-day through the influence of Warner's SAFE Cure. After such an experience I can most heartily recommend it to all sufferers.

Seth Green

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WHOM YOU MAY NOT MARRY

How the Matter is Regulated in the Episcopal Church.

It was not until 1857, says the Philadelphia *Press*, that the subject of marriages with relatives was brought before a general convention of the Episcopal Church. At that time a committee—a joint committee—was appointed from the house of deputies and the house of bishops to consider the decree of 1808 and report upon the nature of the degrees theretofore prohibited in the old table of kindred and affinity. The table was exhumed. Here it is, just as it stood nearly ninety years ago:

A man may not marry his—	A woman may not marry her—
Grandmother,	Grandfather,
Grandfather's wife,	Grandmother's husband,
Wife's grandmother,	Husband's grandfather,
Father's sister,	Father's brother,
Mother's sister,	Mother's brother,
Father's brother's wife,	Father's sister's husband,
Mother's brother's wife,	Mother's sister's husband,
Wife's father's sister,	Husband's father's brother,
Wife's mother's sister,	Husband's mother's brother,
Mother,	Father,
Stepmother,	Stepfather,
Wife's mother,	Husband's father,
Daughter,	Son,
Wife's daughter,	Husband's son,
Son's wife,	Daughter's husband,
Sister,	*Brother*,
Wife's *sister*,	*Husband's* brother,
Brother's wife,	Sister's husband,
Son's daughter,	Son's son,
Daughter's daughter	Daughter's son,
Son's son's wife	Son's daughter's husband,
Daughter's son's wife	Daughter's daughter's husband,
Wife's son's daughter,	Husband's son's son,
Wife's daughter's daughter,	Brother's son,
Brother's daughter,	Sister's son,
Sister's daughter,	Brother's daughter's husband,
Brother's son's wife,	Sister's daughter's husband,
Sister's son's wife,	Husband's brother's son,
Wife's brother's daughter,	Husband's sister's son.
Wife's sister's daughter.	

True Ladyhood.

Because a lady is obliged to economize and make over her old dresses, it does not follow that she is not a lady in the accepted sense of the term. A "lady" is a woman who clearly understands and consistently practics the refinements of a highly civilized existence; and the most real distinction between a lady and a woman who is not a lady, is that one is more civilized than the other, and more determined to preserve the habits of a high civilization, both in her own person and in all those over whom she has authority. These habits are not simply habits of expense; it is cheaper to remain sober than to get tipsy, and yet is more ladylike to be sober. It does not cost more money to speak good English than bad, or to be gentle than rude; yet a lady from preference speaks correctly and has gentle manners. It so happens by the force of circumstances that there are more ladies in the upper classes than in the lower, and that there is a severe public opinion in the upper classes about most things which, taken together, constitute civilization, because it is a fault in rich people who have great facilities not to be clean and cultivated, and polite, when it may only be a misfortune in poor ones. There is then really such a thing as ladyhood, and it is one of the strongest of civilizing influences.

Tedious Talkers.

How many tedious talkers one is forced to tolerate in the highways and byways of society. They commence a sentence and pause, make a great account of a prolonged "and," uso a word and then change it for another, and consume so much precious time time that the listener becoming impatient, what they say is deemed small compensation for the time occuped. Surrounded by bright spirits, all of whom have something to say well worth hearing it is insufferably annoying to be obliged to sit outwardly calm and respectful, and listen to long drawn sentences, the pith of whose meaning could have been expressed in a few well chosen words. It may be said in extenuation shat all have not the power to "talk right on." But the habit of talking well may be acquired. In the first place, one must be sure he has something to say before monopolizing the time which might otherwise be profitably and prominently employed; and then, in a few simple, well adapted words bear part in the general conversation. The wiser and more educated the society in which one finds himself, the less the necessity of robbing the dictionary for its polysyllables. The best one has to say is best said in the simplest manner, for all love most that "talk" which seems the natural overflow of the mind. Also discard all desire to shine, and listen with respectful attention, when others speak.

Cold Water in Sickness.

In a clinical lecture on "Water for the Sick," Dr. J. Forsyth Meigs says:

"There is a curious and active prejudice in the public mind against the free use of water as a drink, under certain conditions; and this prejudice sometimes extends to the sick room, without, perhaps, the knowledge of the physician. Many laboring people fear to use water freely when the body is heated by work. At the very moment when this is fast losing its fluids, during labor in hot weather, by sweating, and by rapid evaporation from the lungs and skin, the laborer is afraid to drink, lest he may be chill, as he says, his stomach, or injure in some mysterious way his desiccated body. The panting horse refuses his panting horse, streaming with sweat and exhausted by heat, the water absolutely necessary to maintain the due fluidity of the blood and tissues. This latter prejudice is giving way, I am happy to see, under the teaching of the modern veterinary surgeons, who have been instrumental in introducing the practice of watering the horses on our city railroad routes once or twice on each route in hot weather.

Sergeant Mason Pardoned.

The indiscreet Sergeant who so far forgot his duty as member of a guard as to fire his musket at the murderer Guiteau has just been pardoned by the President after serving only about a quarter of the term of imprisonment for which he was sentenced. The pardon will be approved by the many thoughtless citizens whose feelings caused them to forget how grave was the breach of discipline of which the Sergeant was guilty. Those who are disposed to criticise the President for his lenlency can afford to reserve decision until they know as well as Mr. Arthur what were the grounds upon which the pardon was granted.

Superstitious Mormon Women.

A ghastly burial ceremony that is practiced by the Mormons rivets the hold polygamy has on the superstition of these creatures. Every wife that is buried has a black cloth laid on her face, and the Mormon women are taught to believe that on the resurrection day, when the righteous are called into the joys of their Lord, no hand but that of a husband can remove the cloth, and that unless the cloth is lifted by his hand she must remain in outer darkness forever. A woman who believes that—and the Mormon women believe it—can't help behaving herself, no matter how many wives her husband takes. She has to keep on the right side of the only man who can take off that cloth —*Chicago Tribune.*

To cure fresh beef, hams or shoulders, in a short time, put one or two pounds of good salt in a kettle or spider, and heat it over the stove until all the moisture is expelled and the salt is so hot that it will hiss when drop of water is dropped in. It will take about two pounds of salt to 100 pounds of meat. Just before removing from the fire, where it must be constantly stirred, add one ounce of pulverized saltpetre to each pound of salt, or in that proportion. Have the meat ready; if hams, lay them on the skin side, and over all parts where the flesh is exposed rub thickly with brown sugar; then, with a large iron spoon apply the hot salt, which will penetrate the meat and take the sugar with it. Cover well with this salt and lay in a box on a shelf in the same position for two days, when the hams can be smoked, if desired, and they will have all the flavor of sugar-cured hams. Treat beef in the same way, one side at a time, and after two or three days hang up to dry. I have prepared the finest dried beef I ever saw in this way. To cure or keep fresh beef, mutton or fish in warm weather without salt, dissolve borax in water, at the rate of one quarter of a pound of borax to one gallon of water. Cool the meat and then cover with this liquid in a clean jar or barrel. It can be kept for weeks in this way. Salt can be added to season, if desired.—*American Agriculturist.*

Vital Questions!!

Ask the most eminent physician

Of any school, what is the best thing in the world for quieting and allaying all irritation of the nerves and curing all forms of nervous complaints, giving natural, childlike, refreshing sleep always?

And they will tell you unhesitatingly

"Some form of Hops!"

CHAPTER I.

Ask any or all of the most eminent physicians:

"What is the best and only remedy that can be relied on to cure all diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs, such as Bright's disease, diabetes, retention or inability to retain urine, and all the diseases and ailments peculiar to Women"—

And they will tell you explicitly and emphatically, "Buchu."

Ask the same physicians

"What is the most reliable and surest cure for all liver diseases or dyspepsia, constipation, indigestion, biliousness, malarial fever, ague, &c," and they will tell you:

"Mandrake! or Dandelion!"

Hence, when these remedies are combined with others equally valuable

And compounded into Hop Bitters, such a wonderful and mysterious curative power is developed which is so varied in its operations that no disease or ill health can possibly exist or resist its power, and yet it is

Harmless for the most frail woman, weakest invalid or smallest child to use

CHAPTER II.

"Patients

Almost dead or nearly dying."

For years, and given up by physicians of Bright's and other kidney diseases, liver complaints, severe coughs called consumption, have been cured.

Women gone nearly crazy!

From agony of neuralgia, nervousness, wakefulness and various diseases peculiar to women.

People drawn out of shape from excruciating pangs of rheumatism.

Inflammatory and chronic, or suffering from scrofula.

Erysipelas!

Salt rheum, blood poisoning, dyspepsia, indigestion, and in fact almost all diseases frail

Nature is heir to

Have been cured by Hop Bitters, proof of which can be found in every neighborhood in the known world.

Advice to Mothers.

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with pain of cutting teeth? If so, send at once and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING. Its value is incalculable. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately. Depend upon it, mothers, there is no mistake about it. It cures dysentery and diarrhoea, regulates the stomach and bowels, cures wind colic, softens the gums, reduces inflammation, and gives tone and energy to the whole system. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP FOR CHILDREN TEETHING is pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicians and nurses in the United States, and is for sale by all druggists throughout the world. Price 25 cents a bottle. ly

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

JOB PRINTING,

WE MAKE A SPECIALTY OF

HANDBILLS AND POSTERS.

Which we print in a clear and distinct manner.

OUR PRICES MODERATE.

Our work guaranteed satisfactory.

E. S. WARROCK & CO.

Corner Front and Princess streets.

october 26—tf over Dyers.

MEMERY PURVIS,

PRACTICAL HOUSE PAINTER, TARBORO, N. C., offers his Professional Services to the Public,

GUARANTEES SATISFACTION.

WORK DONE AT PRICES TO SU THE TIMES,

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PHILADELPHIA SINGER

ONLY $20.

Is the BEST BUILT, FINEST FINISHED, EASIEST RUNNING SINGER MACHINE ever offered the public.

The above cut represents the most popular style for the people which we offer you for the very low price of $20. Remember, we do not ask you to pay until you have seen the machine. After having examined it, if it is not all we represent, and you can buy a better machine for less money, you are under no obligations to purchase. Send for circulars and testimonials. Address

CHARLES A. WOOD & CO.,

No. 17 N. Fourth St., Philadelphia, Pa.

June 29 3m

H. BRUNHILD & BRO.,

Distillers, Wholesale Liquor Dealers

AND PROPRIETORS OF THE

CHAMPION CIGAR FACTORY,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

HICKS & BRUNHILD & BROS.,

RICHMOND, VA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF ALL KIND OF FINE

CHEWING TOBACCO,

NAVYS AND TWISTS,

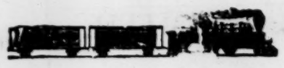
may 20--tf

From D. M. FERRY & CO. ILLUSTRATED AND DESCRIPTIVE PRICED SEED ANNUAL FOR 1883.

Will be mailed FREE to all applicants, and to customers of last year without ordering it. It contains about 175 pages, 600 illustrations, prices, accurate descriptions and valuable directions for planting 1000 varieties of Vegetable and Flower Seeds, Plants, Fruit Trees, etc. Invaluable to all, especially to Market Gardeners. Send for it!

D. M. FERRY & CO. DETROIT MICH.

Richmond and Petersburg Railroad Co



COMMENCINO Tuesday, November 18th, 1882, trains on this Road will run as follows:

LEAVE RICHMOND—SOUTH

3.16 P M, Fast Mail, daily, makes through connections for Savannah Stops only at Petersburg. Pullman Palace Sleeping Cars between Milford Va and Charleston.

11.51 A M, Through mail daily connecting for Raleigh, Charleston, Augusta, Aiken, Savannah & Jacksonville. Stops at Shops, Chester, Centralia, Drewry's Bluff, on signal. Pullman Sleeper between New York and Charleston on this train.

6.30 H M, Freight daily (except Sunday.

7.20 A M, Freight daily (except Sundays

LEAVE PETERSBTRG—NORTH

3.55 A M, Fast mail, Daily. Stops only at Chester. Pullman Sleepers between Charleston and Milford, Va

7.30 A M, Freight daily, (except Sunday)

3.40 P M, Though mail, daily, connecting Rith Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Railroad for all points east and west Also making connection with Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad for the Virginia Springs and all points north and west. This train stops at Manchester, Chester and Centralia. Pullman sleepers on this train between Charleston and New York,

7.35 P M, Freight daily (except Sunday)

A direct four hours connection is made between Richmond and Norfolk, by trains leaving Richmond 11.50 A m, and Norfolk 12.25 P M

All trains leaving Petersburg will start from the Appomattox Depot.

J R KENLY, Superintendent.

P OPE, G P & T Agent nov 19 tf

Bungs, Nails, &c

25 Bbls BUNGS,

250 Kegs NAILS,

500 Bundles HOOP IRON.

25 Bbls GLUE.

For sale by

ADRIAN & VOLLERS.

tf

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

FAST MAIL

AND

PASSENGER ROUTE

TO THE

NORTH AND EAST via RICHMOND FREDERICLSBURG AND POTOMAC RAILROAD.

Entire trains run through from Wilmington to Washington, via this route without change.

Leave Wilmington, [W & W RR] daily at 8.00 p m and *6 40 a. m.

Leave Richmond at *6 02 am and †11 12 am and *4 50 p m.

Arrive at Washington at *10 25 a m and †3 45 p m, and *9 30 p m.

Arrive at Baltimore at †12 05 noon and †5 45 p m, and *11 25 p m.

Arrive at Philadelphia at †2 30 p m and †8 10 p m, *3 00 a m.

Arrive at New York at †5 30 p m and †10 50 p m, and *6 30 a m.

†Daily, Sunday excepted.

*Daily.

Pullman Palace Sleeping cars on the 6 40 a m, train to New York, and on the 8.00 p m train to Washington

C A TAYLOR,

General Ticket Agent.

E T D Myers, Gen'l Supt

aug 17 tf

COTTON PRESSES,

COTTON GINS

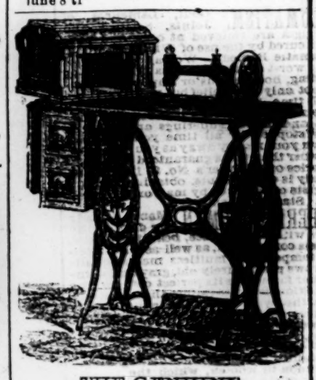
BEST GOODS OF THE KIND NADE.

QUALITY AND PRICES GUARANTEED IN EVERY RESPECT.

WM. E. SPRINGER & CO,

Successors to Jno. Dawson.

june 8 tf



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Williams Sewing Machines

ARE ACKNOWLEDGED TO BE THE

BEST IN THE WORLD

They have received highest Awards at the Centennial and at all other leading Exhibitions held in Europe and America.

EVERY MACHINE WARRANTED BY THE MAKERS.

Factories located at Montreal, Canada, and Plattsburg, New York.

THE WILLIAMS MANUFACTURING CO,

347 Notre Dame Street, Montreal.

may6—6m

WILLIAM LYNCH,

THE

Tailor and Clothier,

HAS A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF

Cassimeres.

Doeskins and

Broadcloths,

AMERICAN AND IMPOR

Which he will cut and make to order in the latest styles.

Satisfaction Guaranteed.

Store north side of Princess street near Front. may 20—tf

WE WANT

ONE OR TWO RELIABLE, INDUSTRIOUS MEN IN EVERY TOWN AND COUNTY TO SELL OUR POPULAR BOOKS.

Offer liberal inducements. Applicants will please give age, experience (if any), and references as to character and ability. A SPLENDID CHANCE for men who are not afraid of work and want to make money. Apply in person or by letter to

R. F. JOHNSON & CO.,

sept 7-3m 1013 Main St., Rich mo nd.

IF YOU WANT FIRST-CLASS BOOK and Job Work done at low prices, send your orders to the

FRANKLIN GAZETTE OFFICE.

oct 26

ADVERTISEMENTS.

CAUTION.

W. A. S.

WOLFE'S

Schiedam

Aromatic

SCHNAPPS.

IT HAVING BEEN BROUGHT TO OUR attention that imitations of our article are being sold in this market, notice is hereby given to all whom it may concern, that the vending of any article, with any alterations of trade marks above described, will be prosecuted under a recent act of the US Congress

UDOLPHO WOLFE'S SONS & CO.,

10 Beaver Street, New York.

3 month—

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Company.

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT, Wilmington, N. C., July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after July 8, 1883, at 3:00 p. m. Passengers Train on the W. & W. Railroad will run as follows:

DAY MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN Daily—Nos. 47 North and 48 South

Leave Wilmington, Front Street Depot at	6.40 A M
Arrive at Weldon	12.40 P M
Leave Weldon	3.00 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front St. Depot	8.40 P M

FAST THROUGH MAIL AND PASSENGER TRAIN, Daily—No. 40 South.

Leave Weldon	5:55 P M
Arrive at Wilmington, Front Street Depot	10 25 P M

Mail and Passenger Trains, Daily. Nos. 43 North.

Leave Wilmington	8.00 P M
Arrive at Weldon	2.20 A M

Train No 40 South will stop only at Wilson, Goldsboro and Magnolia

Trains on Tarboro Branch Road leave Rocky Mount for Tarboro at 12.00 A. M. and 4.30 P M., daily. Returning, leave Tarboro at 10.00 A M and 3 P M daily.

Train on Scotland Neck Branch Road leave Halifax for Scotland Neck at 3.25 P.M. Returning leave Scotland Neck at 7.00 A. M daily except Sunday.

Train No. 47 makes close connection at Weldon for all points North Daily. All rail via Richmond, and daily except Sunday via Bay Line.

Train No. 43 runs daily and makes close connection for all points north via Richmond and Washington.

All trains run solid between Wilmington and Washington, and have Pullman Palace Sleepers attached.

For accommodation of local travel a passenger coach will be attached to local freight leaving Wilmington at 5:15 A. M., Daily except Sundays.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON Gen'l Passenger Agent, may 13 tf

OFFICE GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT PETERSBURG RAILROAD COMPANY, PETERSBURG, VA., Nov. 13, 1882.

COMMENCING SUNDAY, NOV. 18, 1882, trains on this road will run as follows:

GOING SOUTH.

BOSTON AND SAVANNAH FAST MAIL.

Trains leaving Petersburg (Washington street Depot) as follows:

Passenger trains, daily	12.12 and 3.46 P.M.
Arrive at Weldon	10.48 P.M
Freight trains daily, except Sunday	10.48 A. M.
Arrive at Weldon	5.00 and 9.40 P. M.

LEAVE WELDON.

Passenger Trains, daily	2.25 A. M. 2.51 P.M.
Arrive at Petersburg	6.40 A. M.
Freight trains daily, except Monday	5.00 A.M
Arrive at Petersburg	1.20 A.M

Train leaving Petersburg at 3.46 P. M. stops only at Belfield.

Sleeping cars and first class coaches on night and day trains.

No change of cars between Wilmington and Washington.

Through tickets sold to all Eastern and Northern Southern points and baggage checked through.

Passengers going south will purchase tickets and check baggage at Washington street depot.

Passengers going north and stopping at Petersburg, will claim their baggage at Washington street depot.

Freight trains on this road are intended exclusively for freight, and no provision is made on them for the comfort and convenience of passengers. Persons who travel on these trains are specially notified that they are liable to delays, inconveniences and risks not incident to passenger trains.

Agents are not required to open their offices for the sale of tickets for freight trains North bound freight trains stop all night at Mt. Airy, and all passengers will be discharged at that point.

R. M. SULLY, Gen'l Supt.

W. J. BROWN, Dispatcher of Trains.

aug24-tf

Molasses.

NEW CROP CUBA AND PORTO RICO.

In Hogshead, Tierces and Barrels For sale by

mh 21 tf ADRIAN & VOLLERS

RAILROADS.

GEN. SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE

Wilmington, Columbia & Augusta R. R. Company.

WILMINGTON, N. C, July 8, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE

ON AND AFTER July 8, 1883, at 9 P. M., the following Passenger Schedule will be run on this road:

NIGHT EXPRESS TRAIN (Daily) Nos. 48 West and 47 East.

Leave Wilmington	9.00 P M
Leave Florence	2.40 A M
Arrive at C. C. & A. Junction	6.30 A. M
Arrive at Columbia	6.40 A. M
Leave Columbia	9.55 P. M
Leave C. C. & A. Junction	10 20 P. M
Leave Florence at	1.55 A. M
Arrive at Wilmington	6.10 A M

Night Mail and Passenger train, Daily, No 40 West,

Leave Wilmington	10.40 P. M
Arrive at Florence	1.45 A. M

Mail and Passenger Train, Daily—No. 43 East.

Leave Florence	3.25 P. M
Arrive at Wilmington	7.42 P M

Train 43 stops at all stations.

Nos. 40 stops only at Flemington, and Marion.

Passengers for Columbia, and all points on G. & C. R. R., C., C. & A. R. R. Stations, Aiken Junction, and all points beyond, should take No. 48 Night Express.

Pullman Sleepers for Charleston on train 48.

All trains run solid between Charleston and Wilmington.

Local Freight leaves Wilmington daily except Sunday at 7 A. M.

JOHN F. DIVINE, General Sup't.

T. M. EMERSON, Gen'l Passenger Agent. may 13-tf

Carolina Central Railroad Company.

OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT WILMINGTON, N. C., July, 13, 1883.

CHANGE OF SCHEDULE.

ON and after June 9, 1883, the following Schedule will be operated on this Railroad:

PASSENGER, MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN: DAILY.

No. 1	Leave Wilmington	7.10 P M
	Leave Raleigh at	7.35 P M
	Arrive at Charlotte at	7.00 A M
No. 2	Leave Charlotte at	8.45 P M
	Arrive Raleigh at	8.30 A M
	Arrive at Wilmington at	8.25 A M

Passenger Trains stop at regular stations only, and points designated in the Company's Time Table.

Train No. 1. Daily except Sunday.

Do. No. 2 do do Saturday.

SHELBY DIVISION, PASSENGER, MAIL, EXPRESS AND FREIGHT.

Daily except Sundays.

Leave Charlotte	3.30 A. M
Arrive at Shelby	9.00 P. M
Leave Shelby	7.00 A. M
Arrive at Charlotte	10.30 A. M

Trains No. 1 and 2 makes close connection at Hamlet with R & A Trains to and from Raleigh, and at Charlotte with Shelby Division Train.

Through Sleeping Cars between Wilmington and Charlotte and Raleigh and Charlotte,

Take Train No. 1 for Statesville, Stations Western N. C. R. R. Asheville and points West.

Also, for Spartanburg, Greenville, Athens Atlanta and all points Southwest.

L. C. JONES, Superintendent.

F. W. CLARK, General Passenger Agent. je 15-tf

JOHN WERNER,

PRATICAL GERMAN BARBER

AND PERFUMER.

29 MARKET STREET,

WILMINGTON, N. C.

MY MANY FRIENDS IN SMITHVILLE and in the country are invited to come and see me. Also Sea Captains and Commercial Travelers. The best workmen and the finest accommodations in the city.

BROWN & PEARSON.

FASHIONABLE HAIR DRESSING AND Shaving Saloon, No. 20 North Front Street; Best Workmen employed. Prices as usual. Give us a call. mch9-1y

THE WILMINGTON POST.

WILMINGTON, N. C.

FRIDAY MORNING, NOV. 30, 1883.

Who May be Pension Claim Agents.

Secretary Teller declines to make the order asked for by the Commissioner of Pensions—namely that only attorneys at law be allowed to appear before the department as pension claim agents—and he gives good reasons for his refusal. In the first place, it does not appear that the Secretary has the authority to adopt such a rule. Congress has not only not required that a pension agent must be an attorney, but its legislation on the subject seems to imply that such requirement was never intended.

But even if the Secretary had the authority, it would hardly be wise or expedient to exercise it. There are many capable and worthy agents who would be excluded from practice simply because they are not attorneys, while unscrupulous lawyers and shysters might ply a fraudulent traffic by virtue of being members of the bar. The sensible course is to weed out all disreputable practitioners and to recognize all honest and trustworthy agents, whether members of the legal profession or not.

But the rules and proceedings before the Pension Bureau ought to be so simple and convenient that any person entitled to a pension would have no difficulty in getting it without being put to the expense and trouble of employing an agent.—*Exchange.*

Protection to Garfield's Body.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 27.—Col. A. F. Rockwell, Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds, in speaking of the guard in the cemetery where the late President Garfield is buried, said that he was not desirous of having a perpetual military force stationed there, as reported; but he thought the body should have the protection of some kind of guard until arrangements could be completed to effectually secure it. Such arrangements, he believed, would soon be made. The monument Committee was about ready to begin the construction of the proposed Garfield monument, and as soon as the fundations should be laid the remains of the late President would be placed in them and thus secured against the possibility of theft.

Secretary of the N. C. Conference.

In commenting on Judge Black well's testimony before the committee investigating the Danville butchery, the Philadelphia *Press* says.

If this does not directly confirm Gen. Mahone's statement that for days the poor victims were found dead in alleys, in warehouses, and under barns, it lends strong probability to it. The Democratic committee reported a few negroes left dead or wounded on the scene of the affray, but the number who were mortally wounded by the fire at the retreating negroes, without at once falling in their tracks, must have been considerable. No amount of whitewash or explanation can make the Danville affray anything else than an unprovoked butchery by whites of unoffending negroes.

The fact that the administration and the Republican party in congress respected the public demand that party services should count less than character and capacity in the selection of the minor officers under the government ought not to have been construed by the bourbons of the south into any abatement of the popular determination to place above all other things the right of every citizen to an equal participation in the government through the ballot box.

A disinfectant introduced to the medical profession by the late Dr. Goolden has been used in London eight years. Half a drachm of nitrate of lead should be dissolved in one pint or more of boiling water, and two drachms of common salt in a bucket of water. Pour the two solutions together, and let the sediment subside. A cloth dipped in this and hung up in a room will sweeten a feted atmosphere instantly, or the solution thrown down a drain or over a heap of rubbish will produce a like result. Clothing worn by a patient with infectious disease, or bed linen, can be put once into this solution without injury to the material, thus destroying the risk of infection for those persons who wash the clothing. Although it is a strong poison taken internally, it does not injure the skin. A room could be scrubbed with the solution, and would be sweet enod at once, by the process.

The Laws of Trade.

"Twenty-three dollars for that 'ere stove?" she exclaimed, before a Wall Street *Journal* man, as she held up her hands in horror.

"Yes'm—twenty-three."

"But iron is down."

"Yes."

"I've seen in the papers during the last month where as many as six big iron companies have failed."

"Well!"

"Well, that ought to make stoves cheaper, and I know it."

"Madam, in the last two months death has laid his hand upon as many as twenty-five young 'uns in this town."

"Yes, poor things."

"But are the nursing-bottles any cheaper than three months ago?"

"N-o," she slowly admitted.

"Of course not, madam. The laws of trade are immutable. The best I can do is to throw in a horseradish grater, if you take the stove at $23."

For an intelligent person, whose means are neither large nor certain, there is a constant satisfaction in making them yield the best results.

Longevity in Different States.

A student of the reports of the tenth census has compiled a table for the Boston *Commonwealth*, for the purpose of showing in what state or states one has the best chance for a long life. New Hampshire seems to him to be the favorite refuge of green old age, for he finds that one seventy-fourth of the inhabitants are at least eighty years old. The proportion among native white males is 1 to 80, but the environment in New Hampshire seems to have been even more favorable to the preservation of life in the other sex, for the proportion among native white females is 1 in 58. Other New England states do not contain quite so many old persons, the average proportion for the six being 1 in 134. Coming to New York, he finds that for one person who has reached the age of eighty, there are 161 who have not been so fortunate, and in the three Middle states the average proportion is 1 in 182. As he goes southward he discovers a greater preponderance of young blood, for in six South Atlantic states the average proportion is 1 in 203. The Gulf states afford a less attractive shelter for the average is 1 in 300. In Texas, where so many worthy persons die with their boots on in the prime of life, only one octogenarian can be found in a group of 597 citizens. The average rises again in the interior states east of the Mississippi, but in the Great Lake states it falls to 1 in 263, a good old age being attained with the greatest difficulty in the wealthy and prosperous state of Illinois. In seven states west of the Mississippi river the aged rarely appear, for the average proportion is 1 in 453. In Iowa a crop of 334 persons yields only one who has reached the age of four score; in Minnesota, Nebraska and Kansas only one of these aged citizens can be found in a group that would yield two in Iowa, and in Colorado 1,150 must pass in review before an octogenarian comes in sight. The old are even more rare in Nevada, but in California and Oregon the proportion is nearly 1 in 500. If the inhabitants of the whole country could be assembled in two hundred and twenty-seven groups, it would be possible to place at the head of each group one patriarch of eighty or more years. So our student, assuming that long life is the inalienable right of those who reside in New Hampshire, Vermont and Maine, cries: "Flee to the mountains of New England for health and longevity!"

The Bed of an Eastern Prince.

Some time last year there was a wooden bedstead manufactured which was intended for the use of the King of Siam. It was fourteen feet wide and divided into three parts, the center part being raised about eighteen inches. This piece of furniture, being of such unusual dimensions, caused a slight sensation among all those who were permitted to examine it. But the bedstead made in Paris lately for an Indian Prince would draw thousands to see it if exhibited in New York, even if fancy prices were charged for admission. The bedstead is partly made of real silver, and cost many thousands of dollars. At each corner stands a beautifully modeled nude female figure, (life-size,) holding a delicately constructed fan. Each figure it is said, wears a wig of real hair. This is to be regularly "dressed" by the court barber once a week. On the great potentate getting into bed the weight of his body sets certain machinery in motion, the effect of which is that so long as his royal highness enjoys his horizontal refreshment the silver maidens gently fan the sleeper. If the figures at the foot of the bed are required to exert themselves in a like manner, this can be accomplished by the aid of a clock-like apparatus. Moreover, should the dusky owner of the bed wish to be lulled to slumber by the dulcet sounds of soft music, this can be done by touching a spring. The bottom of the bed contains a large musical box which is so arranged that the tunes can be loud or soft as desired.

The Center of Population.

General Walker, Superintendent of the Census Bureau, has published a curious bulletin showing the position of the center of population since 1790. In 1880 it was eight miles west by south of Cincinnati, having moved west fifty-eight miles during the preceeding decade. The following is the approximate location of important points from 1790:

1790. Twenty-three miles east of Baltimore.

1800. Eighteen miles west of Baltimore.

1810. Forty miles northwest by west of Washington.

1820. Sixteen miles north of Woodstock.

1830. Nineteen miles west by south-west of Moorefield.

1840. Sixteen miles south of Clarksburg.

1850. Twenty miles southeast of Parkersburg.

1860. Twenty miles south of Chillicothe.

1870. Forty miles east by north of Cincinnati.

1880. Eight miles west by south of Cincinnati,

The act of putting a lead pencil to the tongue to wet it just before writing, which is habitual with many people, is one of the oddities for which it is hard to give any reason—unless it began in the days when pencils were poorer than now, and was continued by example to the next generation. A lead pencil should never be wet. It hardens the lead and ruins the pencil. This fact is known to newspaper men and stenographers.

It is in the nature of popular movements when the bonds of authority are over-broken to burst into anarchy.

The woods were full of hunters on Thanksgiving Day.

A member of a manufacturing firm that employs five hundred men told the Senate investigating committee that the knowledge he possessed he got by reading the newspapers, and not from books, and that by reading the papers he kept himself informed on the literature and current events of the day. Thousands of other prominent business men would make the same acknowledgement if questioned on the subject. The tendency of all literature is toward expansion, so the most industrious reader of books can scarcely in a lifetime become well informed; newspapers, on the contrary, condence nearly everything in as few words as possible. Were a student to attempt to give the political, social, religious and literary history of the world for a day he might do it in a far more elegant style than the newspapers, but his story would occupy the reader's time for at least a week. The newspaper is the true American university.

In the forthcoming report of Attorney General Brewster attention will be called to the unsatisfactory character of juries drawn from the citizens of the District of Columbia in cases of national importance. The attorney general will recommend that in all national cases like the star route trials, a list shall be made up by taking the names of two citizens from every state in the Union, and that pannels shall be drawn from this list.

The effort of the bourbons to shift the responsibility of the Danville slaughter from their shoulders is as ridiculous as the attitude of the sheep-killing cur which whines in fear behind the feet of its master whenever it sees a lamb. Their cry that the negroes and the white Readjusters were wholly at fault is ridiculously foolish and false, and they know it!—*Loudoun Telephone.*

Reliable Information Wanted.

We believe Editor Dana is a safe counselor, and we therefore run to him for a little information. If the democrats are obliged to have the electoral vote of New York, and Mr. Tilden will not be a candidate, where is the man that can carry John Kelly?—*Atlanta Constitution.*

The occasions which would shipwreck a weak will are the opportunities for exercising a strong one.

Natural merriment is the best food for children. They have only pure thoughts and bright dreams.

Nature is too wise a master to spoil her children by fury

WILMINGTON MARKETS.

November 22.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened steady at 35 cents per gallon, with no sales to report, closing firm, with buyers and sellers apart.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was steady with sales reported of 450 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling,	10¼	" "

November 23.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE—The market opened dull at 34½ cents per gallon, with sales reported of 40 casks at that price.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales reported later at $1 65 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—The market was firm, with sales reported of 800 bales on a basis of 10 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary	7¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling,	10¼	" "

November 24.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened dull at 34 cents per gallon, with no sales to report.

ROSIN.—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl. or 280 lbs, with sales at quotations, and also sales later of 60 bbls at $1 70 per bbl.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was firm, with sales reported of 800 bales on a basis of 10 1-16 cents per lb. for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 13 16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9 1-16	" "
Low Middling,	9 11-16	" "
Middling,	10 1 16	" "
Good Middling,	10 5 16	" "

November 26.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened steady at 34 cents per gallon, with sales of 200 casks at that price.

ROSIN.—The market was firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market was dull, with sales reported of 200 bales on a basis of 10 1-16 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7 13-16	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary	9 1-16	" "
Low Middling,	9 11 16	" "
Middling,	10 1-16	" "
Good Middling.	10 5-16	" "

November 20.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market opened firm, with no sales to report; 34½ cents offered and 35 asked.

ROSIN—Market firm at $1 10 for Strained, and $1 15 for Good Strained, with sales at quotations.

TAR—The market was firm at $1 60 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—The market was steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON—Market firm, with sales reported of 400 bales on a basis of 10 cents per lb for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9	" "
Low Middling,	9¼	" "
Middling,	10	" "
Good Middling.	10¼	" "

November 28.

SPIRITS TURPENTINE.—The market was opened dull at 34 cents per gallon, with no sales to report, closing at 33¾ cents bid, but held at 34.

ROSIN—The market was firm at $1 15 for Strained and $1 20 for Good Strained, with sales as offered.

TAR.—The market was firm at $1 70 per bbl of 280 lbs, with sales at quotations.

CRUDE TURPENTINE—Market steady, with sales reported at $1 00 for Hard and $2 00 for Yellow Dip and Virgin.

COTTON.—The market was dull, with sales reported of 300 bales on a basis of 10 1-16 cents for Middling. The following were the official quotations:

Ordinary,	7¾	cts ₱ lb
Good Ordinary,	9¼	" "
Low Middling	9¾	" "
Middling,	10¼	" "
Good Middling	10¾	" "

ADVERTISEMENTS.

SENSIBLE MEN and women know ere this that of the many diseases and derangements of the body each has a separate cause or origin, and that each needs a different method of treatment in order to effect a cure, and a moment's reflection must convince that any of the quack nostrums foisted upon the public claiming to cure all of a number of diametricly different diseases must prove failures, even if we do not call them humbugs.

POOR PEOPLE and people of moderate means, and even people well to do or wealthy find that the enormous charges of practising physicians are a serious burden to them, and also find that after paying themselves poor that no benefit has accrued to them, that in fact they have thrown their money away. To overcome these evils we offer Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Remedies to the sick and sufferlng one Remedy for each disease, without for a moment claiming that one remedy will cure any other disease than the one claimed for it, and as these remedies have stood the test of years without a single failure we agree to refund the money paid in every instance where a cure is not positively effected. The remedies are entirely vegetable, can do no harm, and will positively cure every disease for which they are prescribed.

RHEUMATISM. Gout, Lameness of Joints, Sciatica and Neuralgia are relieved at once and positively cured by the use of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy. We say boldly that in the worst of cases of no matter how long standing, how serious or how painful, we can not only give relief but positively cure for all time. Failing to do this we will positively refund the money paid for the treatment, and if your sufferings are not positively stopped for all time you have not thrown your money away as you would on any other than these guaranteed remedies. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Rheumatic Remedy is only 50 cents, obtainable from druggists or sent free by mail on receipt of price. Stamps taken.

SUFFERING WOMEN. Many a lady endowed by nature with a pretty face, beautiful figure, faultless complexion, as well as the sweetest of tempers and faultless mental qualities grows prematurely old, gray and wrinkled, her form loses its perfect contour, the complexion becomes sallow, the brightness leaves the eye, a feeling of languor takes the place of the once buoyant spirits, an irritable nervous fractiousness makes life a burden, things that once were trifles worry her till life becomes unbearable. All this being caused by the physical derangements so common to women, which the inmate modesty of feminine nature prevents their making known, and of which the ignorance of the medical profession prevents a cure. Lady Reader, pause and consider, 'tis a duty you owe yourself, your family and your God, that you should cure yourself of these troubles and once more feel the glow of perfect health and spirits that nature intended for you. Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions are pleasant and palatable to take, contain nothing of an injurious nature, and may be taken by all ages at all times and in all conditions without possibility of ill effects, and will positively cure any of the peculiar diseases to which females are subject. Failing to produce a perfect cure the proprietors will refund the money paid for the treatment. If you have a sallow complexion, constant or intermittant headaches, backaches restlessness, loss of appetite, suppressions of monthly flow, or irregularities thereof accompanied by headaches, nervousness, hyste ics and similar symptoms, Wheeler's No. 69 Prescription "B" will positively restore you to health. If you have a sensation of heat and throbbing in the back, frequent fainting spells, Leucorrhea or white discharge, painful or scalding sensation in urinating, reddish or white deposit in urine, hot and dry skin, Wheeler's No. 96 Prescription "C" will give immediate and lasting relief. The price of Wheeler's No. 96 Prescriptions "B" and "C" are 50 cents each, obtainable from druggists or sent by mail secure from observation post paid on receipt of price. Postage stamps taken.

CATARRH. It is needless to describe the symptoms of this nauseous disease that is sapping the life and strength of only too many of the fairest and best of both sexes, old add young, suffering alike from the poisonous dripping in the throat, the poisonous nasal discharges, the fetid breath and general weakness, debility and languor, aside from the acute sufferings of this disease, which if not checked can only end in loss of palate, hoarseness, weakened sight, loss of memory, deafness and premature death if not checked before it is too late. Labor, study and research in America, Europe and Eastern lands have resulted in Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh, a remedy which contains no harmful ingredient, and that is guaranteed to cure every case of acute or chronic catarrh or money refunded. Wheeler's No. 96 Instant Relief and Sure Cure for Catarrh will cure every case of catarrh, hay fever or asthma price $1.00 per package, from druggists or sent by mail, post paid on receipt of price.

Wheeler's No. 96 Sure Cure for Kidney and Liver Troubles cures all weakness and soreness of kidneys, inflammation of kidneys or liver, price $1.00.

Wheeler's Vegetable Pills are the only remedy that cure constipation, giving natural action of the bowels without physicking, purging, griping or pain. Price 25 cents, of druggists or by mail.

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WE GUARANTEE ONE CURE in every case or will refund money paid. We place our price for these remedies at less than one twentieth of the price asked by others for remedies upon which you take all the chances, and we specially invite the patronage of the many persons who have tried other remedies without effect or depleted their purses by paying doctor bills that benefitted them not.

HOW TO OBTAIN these remedies. Go to your druggist and ask for them. If they have not got them, write at once to the proprietors, enclosing the price in money or stamps, and they will be sent you at once by mail, post paid. Correspondence solicited. Address plainly,

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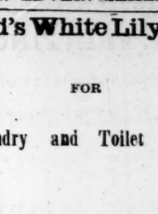

Dec. 17—1y

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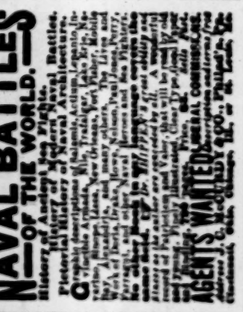

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From these sources arise three-fourths of the diseases of the human race. These symptoms indicate the existence: Loss of Appetite, Bowels costive, Sick Headache, Fullness after eating, Aversion to exertion of body or mind, Eructation of food, Irritability of temper, Low spirits, A feeling of having neglected some duty, Dizziness, Fluttering at the Heart, Dots before the eyes, highly colored Urine, CONSTIPATION, and demand the use of a remedy that acts directly on the Liver. As a Liver medicine TUTT'S PILLS have no equal. Their action on the Kidneys and Skin is also prompt; removing all impurities through these three "scavengers of the system," producing appetite, sound digestion, regular stools, a clear skin and a vigorous body. TUTT'S PILLS cause no nausea or griping nor interfere with daily work and are a perfect

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TERMS OF SALE, one half cash, balance 12 months time, but liberal discount will be made for all cash. Persons desiring to look over it by writing to me will be met at the Railroad and I will carry them over it. Title perfect. B. C. BARDEN.

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